EX FARTE OR LATE FILED

July 11, 2002

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Marlene H. Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW – Room TW-A325 Washington, D.C. 20554

JUL 1 1 2002

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REDACTED -- FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

Re:

Ex Parte Notice – Consolidated Application of EchoStar Communications Corporation, General Motors Corporation and Hughes Electronics Corporation for Authority to Transfer Control, CS Docket No. 01-348

Dear Ms. Dortch:

In accordance with Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. §1.1206, EchoStar Communications Corporation ("EchoStar"), Hughes Electronics Corporation ("Hughes") and General Motors Corporation ("GM"), Applicants in the above-referenced merger proceeding, submit this letter to report that representatives of the Applicants met with members of the Commission staff on July 10, 2002. Representatives of the Applicants present at the meeting included Charles Ergen, David Moskowitz, Jason Kiser and David Goodfriend of EchoStar, Eddie Hartenstien, Larry Hunter, Larry Chapman, Merrill Spiegel of DIRECTV, Inc. ("DIRECTV")/Hughes, William Slowey of GM, and outside counsel for the Applicants. FCC staff members who attended the meeting included Ken Ferree, Barbara Esbin and Marcia Glauberman of the Media Bureau; Jim Bird, Neil Dellar, Harry Wingo, Joel Rabinovitz and C. Anthony Bush of the Office of the General Counsel; David Sappington and Donald Stockdale of the Office of Plans and Policy; Rodney Small of the Office of Engineering and Technology; and Tom Tycz, Doug Webbink, JoAnn Lucanik and Marilyn Simon of the International Bureau.

The Applicants made a presentation to the Commission staff addressing issues set forth in the attached written materials. The meeting was focused on the difficulties associated with pursuing a joint operating agreement ("JOA"), which caused the Applicants to favor the proposed merger of EchoStar and Hughes over such an approach. Specifically, Mr. Ergen described the technical differences between the EchoStar and DIRECTV direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") system architectures that

No. of Copies rec'd O

Marlene H. Dortch July 11, 2002 Page 2



effectively preclude the implementation of any type of JOA to share spectrum and orbital resources in an effort to compete more effectively with incumbent cable operators. Mr. Ergen also outlined the numerous operational risks and control-related difficulties associated with a JOA, even if the technical differences could be overcome.

Mr. Ergen highlighted piracy countermeasures and broadband deployment as two of the numerous areas in which a JOA would be unworkable. In each case, as in all other areas examined by the Applicants, the costs and complexities associated with a JOA far exceed the few benefits derived from such an approach. On the other hand, the proposed merger will create new DBS capacity and programming by eliminating the duplicative use of limited DBS spectrum, increase competition in the multi-channel programming video distribution ("MPVD") market by enabling DBS to compete more effectively with cable, and provide the scale necessary for the implementation of ubiquitous, affordable satellite-based broadband services, as well as other advanced services for consumers.

The Applicants note that their showing with respect to the unacceptability of a JOA handily satisfies, and indeed exceeds, the standard that the Commission has applied in prior merger proceedings with respect to JOA issues. For example, in both the AT&T/MediaOne and AOL/Time Warner proceedings, the Commission stated that it was "not persuaded that the proposed merger [wa]s the only means to assure [all of the benefits of the merger]," but that the proposed merger would accelerate the achievement of such benefits and thus serve the public interest. In addition, the various difficulties hampering joint venture attempts cited by the Commission in those cases (high degree of risk, changing and complex technology, more than one product involved, etc.) are also present here. The Applicants have demonstrated that in the circumstances of the proposed merger of EchoStar and Hughes, a multitude of technical and operational obstacles would most likely preclude the implementation of a JOA altogether. Moreover, even if these difficulties could be overcome, a JOA would produce only a small fraction of the synergies and other benefits associated with the proposed merger.

¹ See Applications for Consent to the Transfer of Control of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations from MediaOne Group, Inc., Transferor, to AT&T Corp., Transferee, 15 FCC Rcd. 9816, 9886 (2000); Id. at 9890-91; see also In the Matter of Applications for Consent to the Transfer of Control of Licenses and Section 214 Authorizations by Time Warner, Inc. and America Online, Inc. Transferors, to AOL Time Warner, Inc., Transferee, 16 FCC Rcd. 6547, 66776-77 (2001); Id. at 6677.

² See generally id.

Marlene H. Dortch July 11, 2002 Page 3

An original and one copy of this *ex parte* notice (and two copies of the attachments) are being filed with the Commission. If you have questions concerning this notice, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

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Counsel for Hughes Electronics Corporation and General Motors

Corporation

Attachment

cc (w/ att.):

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Respectfully submitted,

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Marilyn Simon

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Agenda

- □ Prior Meeting Re-Cap
- □ Joint Operating Agreement
 - Picking the Standard
 - Analyzing the Scenarios
 - Control and Stability
 - Piracy
 - Broadband

Reasons for the Merger

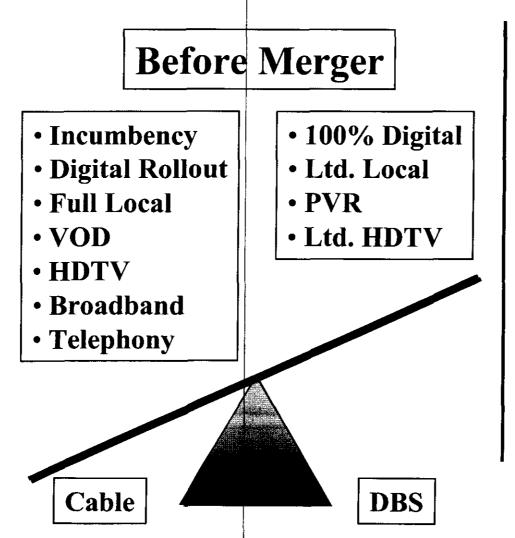
- Creating New DBS Capacity and Output
- Intensify Competition with Cable
- Generate Benefits for Consumers



Only Accomplished via a Successful Merger

Meeting 1: The Non-Merger World

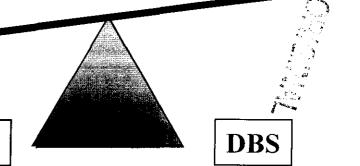
Without the merger, DBS will be unable to match cable's capacity and services, causing MVPD competition to lessen.



After Merger

- Incumbency
- Full Digital
- Full Local
- VOD
- HDTV
- Broadband
- Telephony

- 100% Digital
- Full Local
- PVR
- HDTV Leader
- Incr. Content
- Broadband

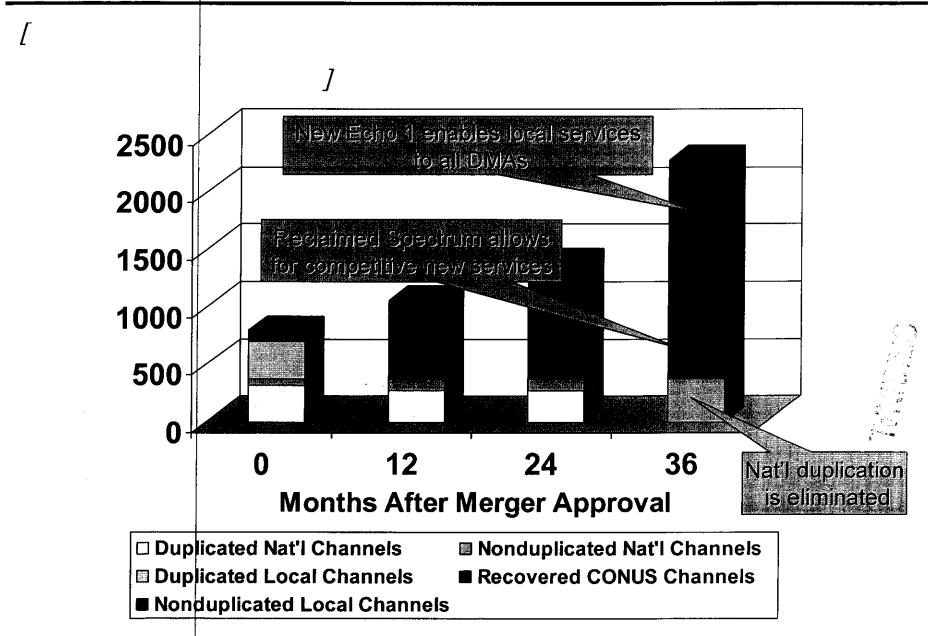


Meeting 2: Spectrum

Duplication wastes valuable, limited spectrum.

The vast majority of each company's channel line-up is duplicated.

Meeting 3: Transition



Meeting 4: Broadband

- Merger provides spectrum and critical mass to reach 5 million subscribers in 5 years after launch
- Price and service competitive with terrestrial broadband
- Rapid ramp-up:
 - Reduces CPE costs
 - Utilizes satellite capacity and lowers per-subscriber space costs
 - Achieves efficient installation, billing, and customer service operations

Subscribers (M)

Meeting 5: Synergies

Total Synergies

\$4.8 B by 2007

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Beneficial to Consumers

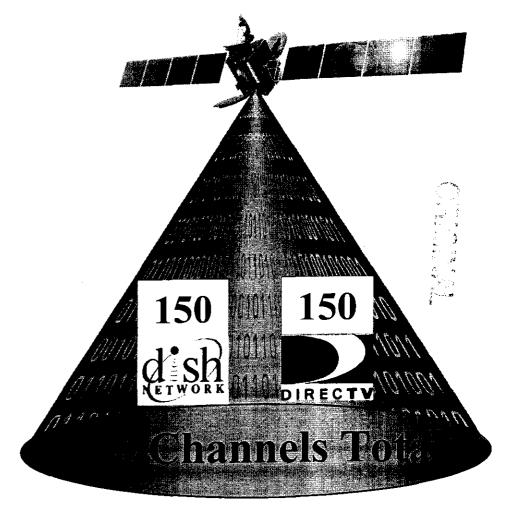
Value Creation

36M Consumer's get more choice, better products & competitive prices

JOA: Beta vs. VHS

Dish Network & DIRECTV Are Not Compatible

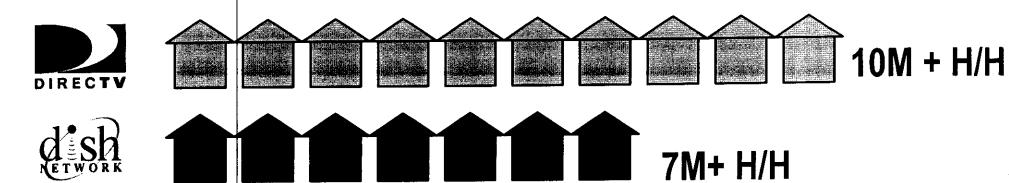
Channel (Capacity (1)		
300 (DVB)	desh Ketwork		
or			
300 (DTV)	DIRECTV		
or			
150 Channels of each			



JOA: Pick a Color

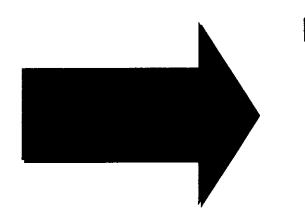
Who takes the risk?

	119° W.L.	110 ° W.L.	101 ° W.L.
DTV Channels	100	N/A	300
DVB Channels	200	300	N/A
Total Channels (1)	300	300	300

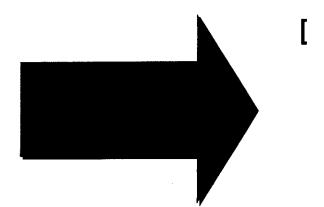


JOA: Analyzing the Scenarios

Option 1:



Option 2:



JOA: Analyzing the Scenarios

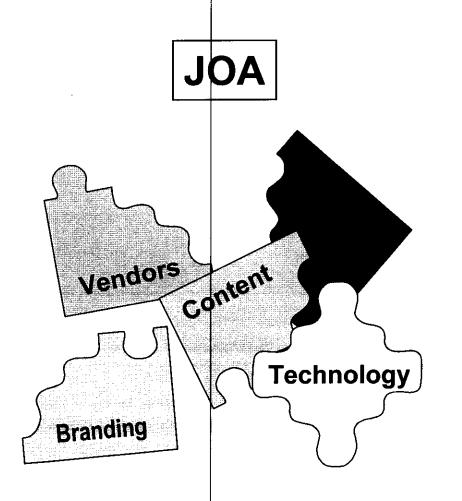
Option 3: Merger

1

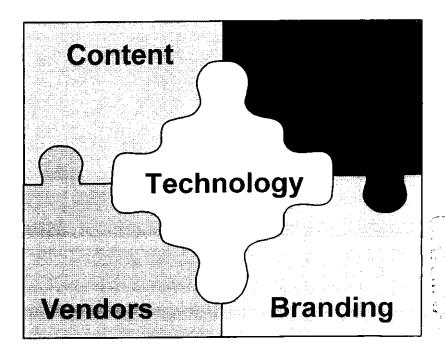
JOA: Control and Stability

JOA: Control & Stability

Managing a JOA would be impractical operationally



Merger



JOA: Piracy Issues

Box swap creates significant advance in anti-piracy benefits

Economic benefits:

JOA: Broadband

 Satellite broadband requires a multi-billion dollar investment in satellites and SAC

JOA: Broadband

JOA: Broadband

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JOA Cannot Reach 5 Million Customers Needed for Scale

Summary

Reasons for the Merger

- Creating New DBS Capacity and Output
- Intensify Competition with Cable
- Generate Benefits for Consumers



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